

# AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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## THE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1978

### INQUIRIES

Inquiries concerning these statistics may be made by telephoning Brisbane (STD 07) 33 5011, Extension 5621, or by writing to Information Services, ABS, Statistics House, 345 Ann Street, Brisbane, Q. 4000. For copies of this publication contact the Publications Clerk, Brisbane (STD 07) 33 5011, Extension 5101.

This bulletin contains estimates of the civilian labour force in Queensland. The estimates are derived from the population survey which is now being conducted monthly.

For explanatory notes on concepts, definitions, etc., and technical notes on sample procedures, see pages 2, 3, and 4.

- \* In February 1978, the labour force in Queensland was estimated to be 939,600 and comprised 612,800 males and 326,800 females, including 199,400 married females.
- \* Employed persons in February 1978 totalled 860,400. Males numbered 567,500 while of the 292,900 females, 184,200 were married.
- \* The estimated number of persons unemployed in Queensland in February 1978 was 79,100 or 8.4 per cent of the labour force. Of this total, the number of persons looking for part-time work was estimated to be 12,800.
- \* Of the total unemployed, 28,300 persons, or 35.8 per cent, were in the 15 to 19 years age group. This represents an unemployment rate of 21.0 per cent for this age group.
- \* The estimated number of persons looking for their first job in February 1978 was 15,000 or 18.9 per cent of all unemployed persons in Queensland.

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### Explanatory Notes

The Population Survey. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers slightly more than two-thirds of 1 per cent of the population of Queensland. Commencing with the survey in February 1978 the population surveys are being conducted monthly. Previously the surveys were conducted in February, May, August, and November each year. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully-chosen and specially-trained interviewers. The interviews are carried out during a period of two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Before February 1978 the interviews were spread over four weeks chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month or with minimum encroachment into the adjacent months.

With the commencement of monthly surveys a new sample based on the 1976 Population Census was selected. At the same time a revised questionnaire was introduced. In order to assess any effects of these changes, two surveys were conducted in November 1977, one using the former sample and former questionnaire and the other using the new sample and new questionnaire. The sample size of both November 1977 surveys was reduced to one half of 1 per cent. Because of these changes the estimates for the February 1978 survey are not strictly comparable with the estimates for previous quarterly surveys. In order to provide a series for earlier periods as comparable as possible with the February 1978 estimates, the survey estimates for November 1977 have been revised, and revised estimates for the period August 1976 to August 1977 will be released as soon as they become available.

Scope. The estimates relate to all persons aged 15 years and over, except members of the permanent armed forces and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from Census and estimated populations.

Classification of the Labour Force. The labour force classification used in the surveys conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1954. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as survey week, which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The principal categories of the labour force appearing in tables in this bulletin are defined as follows:

The Labour Force comprises all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

(1) Employed persons

(a) comprise all those who, during the survey week,

- (i) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons), or
- (ii) worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
- (iii) had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday, production hold-up due to bad weather, plant break-down, etc., or because they were on strike;

(b) can be classified into:

- (i) full-time workers, i.e. those who usually work 35 hours or more a week, and those who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week; and
- (ii) part-time workers, i.e. those who worked less than 35 hours a week during survey week and who usually work less than 35 hours a week.

(2) Unemployed persons comprise all those who either

- (i) during the survey week did not work and did not have a job, but could have taken one had it been available, and had been looking for full-time or part-time work in the four weeks up to and including the survey week (including persons who would have been prevented from taking a job in the survey week by their own temporary illness or injury, or by their having made arrangements to start after the survey week in a new job which they would have preferred to start in the survey week), or
- (ii) were stood down from their jobs without pay for four weeks or less (including all of survey week).

A person who either lost his job or was stood down during the survey week, but did some work at his job during the survey week, is classified as employed.

Persons Not in the Labour Force are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business, or farm who were not actively looking for work and who, during the survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (e.g. school or university), retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work, or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than 15 hours without pay in a family business during the survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

Industry Classification. Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

Occupation Classification. Occupation has been classified according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, revised June 1971.

The Brisbane Statistical Division comprises the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, the Shire of Redland, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, and Pine Rivers.

### Technical Notes

**Estimation Procedure.** The estimates are derived from the quarterly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

**Reliability of the Estimates.** Since the estimates in this bulletin are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely differences is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this bulletin. Standard errors for general application are given in Table A below. These figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics. They will provide an indication, however, of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate for any particular survey. An example of the use of Table A (normal surveys) is as follows: If the estimate for Queensland obtained from the sample is 20,000 the standard error is 1,200, i.e. there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 18,800 to 21,200 and about 19 chances in 20 that this figure is between 17,600 and 22,400. Because of the reduction in the sample size for the November 1977 survey, however, the standard errors are higher than usual (approximately 15 per cent higher than for the normal sample) for any given estimate. For example, an estimate of 20,000 will have a standard error of 1,350, i.e. there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 18,650 to 21,350 and about 19 chances in 20 that this figure is between 17,300 and 22,700.

The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude. Estimates for females also tend to have higher standard errors than estimates of equivalent size for males in similar employment categories.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. The per cent standard error of the estimated percentage, however, will generally be lower than the per cent standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The per cent standard errors of the numerators can be obtained from Table A.

As the standard errors in Table A show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this bulletin, estimates below the level shown in Table A (3,000) have not been included. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

Table A

Size of estimate	November 1977 survey <sup>a</sup>		Normal surveys	
	Standard errors	Per cent of estimate	Standard errors	Per cent of estimate
persons	No.	%	No.	%
3,000 <sup>b</sup> ..	700	23.3	600	20.0
4,000 ..	800	20.0	700	17.5
5,000 ..	850	17.0	750	15.0
10,000 ..	1,100	11.0	900	9.0
20,000 ..	1,350	6.8	1,200	6.0
50,000 ..	1,850	3.7	1,500	3.0
100,000 ..	2,350	2.4	2,000	2.0
200,000 ..	3,000	1.5	2,000	1.0
500,000 ..	4,050	0.8	3,500	0.7

a See Explanatory Note "The Population Survey" on page 2.

b Estimates below 3,000 have not been published (see text above).

The quarter-to-quarter change in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the change depends on the standard error of the level of the estimate, rather than on the change itself.

An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of the quarter-to-quarter change in the Queensland estimates is given in Table B below. The estimates of standard error of the quarter-to-quarter change apply only to estimates of changes between two consecutive quarters. Changes between corresponding quarters of consecutive years, or between two non-consecutive quarters, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B.

Table B

Standard error of level of estimate	Standard error of quarter-to-quarter change
600	800
800	1,000
1,000	1,300
2,000	2,500
3,000	3,600
4,000	4,300
5,000	4,700

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

Special Notes

Discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the total, as shown in some tables, are due to rounding.

n Indicates estimates subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses (see text above).

Table 1 - Civilian Population 15 Years of Age and Over by Employment Status<sup>a</sup>

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Agri-culture	Other industries	Total	Number	Proportion of labour force <sup>b</sup>	Number	Proportion of population <sup>c</sup>		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%		
Males									
1977: February ..	65.5	488.9	554.4	28.8	4.9	583.2	80.3	143.3	726.5
May ..	63.7	494.3	558.0	25.4	4.4	583.4	80.0	146.2	729.5
August ..	65.1	486.7	551.8	27.1	4.7	578.9	79.1	152.9	731.8
November <sup>d</sup> ..	58.7	515.8	574.5	29.6	4.9	604.1	78.1	169.2	773.2
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	59.6	507.9	567.5	45.2	7.4	612.8	78.6	166.7	779.5
Married Females									
1977: February ..	11.0	155.3	166.4	9.0	5.2	175.4	36.2	309.7	485.0
May ..	12.8	161.6	174.4	7.2	3.9	181.5	37.5	302.6	484.1
August ..	13.7	157.8	171.6	7.8	4.4	179.4	36.7	309.1	488.5
November <sup>d</sup> ..	15.7	171.6	187.3	9.9	5.0	197.2	38.5	315.3	512.5
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	14.1	170.1	184.2	15.1	7.6	199.4	38.5	318.1	517.5
Other Females <sup>f</sup>									
1977: February ..	n	97.2	99.5	17.0	14.6	116.5	45.6	138.7	255.2
May ..	n	102.7	105.1	13.3	11.2	118.4	45.7	140.5	258.9
August ..	4.0	99.3	103.3	12.9	11.1	116.1	44.7	143.5	259.7
November <sup>d</sup> ..	n	108.0	110.3	14.0	11.3	124.3	45.5	148.5	272.8
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	3.8	104.9	108.7	18.8	14.7	127.4	46.5	146.9	274.3
All Females									
1977: February ..	13.3	252.6	265.9	26.0	8.9	291.8	39.4	448.4	740.2
May ..	15.3	264.2	279.5	20.4	6.8	299.9	40.4	443.1	743.0
August ..	17.7	257.1	274.8	20.7	7.0	295.5	39.5	452.6	748.1
November <sup>d</sup> ..	17.9	279.6	297.5	23.9	7.4	321.4	40.9	463.9	785.3
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	17.9	274.9	292.9	33.9	10.4	326.8	41.3	465.0	791.8
Persons									
1977: February ..	78.8	741.5	820.3	54.8	6.3	875.0	59.7	591.7	1,466.7
May ..	78.9	758.6	837.5	45.8	5.2	883.3	60.0	589.3	1,472.6
August ..	82.8	743.8	826.6	47.8	5.5	874.4	59.1	605.5	1,479.9
November <sup>d</sup> ..	76.7	795.4	872.0	53.5	5.8	925.5	59.4	633.0	1,558.6
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	77.6	782.8	860.4	79.1	8.4	939.6	59.8	631.8	1,571.3

a See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

c The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate).

d Figures from November 1977 are not comparable with those for earlier periods. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

e First of monthly series. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

f Never married, widowed, and divorced.

Table 2 - Civilian Population 15 Years of Age and Over in the Brisbane Statistical Division by Employment Status<sup>a</sup>

Month	Employed	Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over
		Number	Proportion of labour force <sup>b</sup>	Number	Proportion of population <sup>c</sup>		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
Males							
1977: February ..	258.2	14.5	5.3	272.7	79.2	71.8	344.5
May ..	262.2	11.0	4.0	273.3	79.0	72.7	346.0
August ..	259.7	13.3	4.9	273.0	78.9	73.0	346.0
November <sup>d</sup> ..	268.6	14.9	5.2	283.5	79.2	74.4	357.9
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	265.4	19.1	6.7	284.5	79.2	74.7	359.2
Married Females							
1977: February ..	81.4	4.5	5.2	85.9	36.4	150.0	235.9
May ..	84.7	3.8	4.3	88.5	37.5	147.7	236.2
August ..	82.6	n	n	85.0	35.9	152.0	237.0
November <sup>d</sup> ..	96.2	5.5	5.4	101.7	42.1	139.7	241.3
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	94.4	8.6	8.3	103.0	41.7	143.7	246.7
Other Females <sup>f</sup>							
1977: February ..	55.9	8.1	12.7	64.0	46.0	75.2	139.2
May ..	59.3	4.6	7.3	63.9	45.4	76.8	140.7
August ..	58.5	5.6	8.7	64.1	45.1	78.1	142.2
November <sup>d</sup> ..	59.0	5.6	8.6	64.6	46.3	75.0	139.6
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	54.7	9.1	14.2	63.7	46.2	74.2	137.9
All Females							
1977: February ..	137.3	12.6	8.4	150.0	40.0	225.2	375.2
May ..	143.9	8.5	5.6	152.4	40.4	224.5	376.9
August ..	141.2	7.9	5.3	149.1	39.3	230.1	379.2
November <sup>d</sup> ..	155.2	11.0	6.6	166.3	43.6	214.7	380.9
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	149.1	17.6	10.6	166.7	43.3	218.0	384.7
Persons							
1977: February ..	395.5	27.2	6.4	422.7	58.7	297.0	719.7
May ..	406.2	19.5	4.6	425.7	58.9	297.2	722.9
August ..	400.9	21.2	5.0	422.1	58.2	303.1	725.2
November <sup>d</sup> ..	423.8	25.9	5.8	449.8	60.9	289.1	738.8
1978: February <sup>e</sup> ..	414.5	36.7	8.1	451.2	60.7	292.6	743.8

a See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

c The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate).

d Figures from November 1977 are not comparable with those for earlier periods. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

e First of monthly series. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

f Never married, widowed, and divorced.

Table 3 - Civilian Labour Force<sup>a</sup> by Age, February 1978

Age group (years)	Number				Proportion of population <sup>b</sup>			
	Males	Married females	All females	Persons	Males	Married females	All females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
15-19 .. ..	70.0	3.7	65.1	135.1	69.6	51.9	66.5	68.1
20-24 .. ..	83.6	24.9	56.0	139.6	93.6	49.3	63.5	78.6
25-34 .. ..	157.6	64.7	78.7	236.3	95.9	45.6	48.9	72.7
35-44 .. ..	116.9	55.2	61.5	178.4	95.6	51.9	52.3	74.4
45-54 .. ..	103.0	35.9	42.3	145.3	90.9	38.4	39.1	65.6
55-59 .. ..	43.2	10.3	13.5	56.8	83.8	25.3	25.7	54.4
60-64 .. ..	25.5	3.4	7.2	32.7	57.1	10.6	14.9	35.1
65 and over ..	12.8	n	n	15.4	13.7	n	n	7.3
<b>Total</b> ..	612.8	199.4	326.8	939.6	78.6	38.5	41.3	59.8

a Civilians aged 15 years and over. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group (labour force participation rate).

Table 4 - Employed Persons<sup>a</sup> by Occupation, February 1978

('000)

Occupation group				Males	Married females	Other <sup>b</sup> females	All females	Persons
Professional and technical .. ..	..	..	..	56.4	28.3	19.2	47.5	103.9
Administrative, executive, and managerial .. ..	..	..	..	48.3	5.9	n	6.9	55.2
Clerical .. ..	..	..	..	46.3	54.6	43.5	98.1	144.4
Sales .. ..	..	..	..	38.9	25.1	16.8	41.9	80.8
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	69.0	13.5	3.2	16.7	85.6
Transport and communication .. ..	..	..	..	43.9	5.7	n	7.8	51.7
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c. <sup>c</sup> .. ..	..	..	..	234.4	14.8	6.7	21.5	256.0
Service, sport, and recreation .. ..	..	..	..	30.3	36.3	16.2	52.5	82.9
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	..	..	567.5	184.2	108.7	292.9	860.4

a Civilians aged 15 years and over. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b Never married, widowed, and divorced.

c Including miners, quarrymen, and related workers.

Table 5 - Employed Persons<sup>a</sup> by Industry<sup>b</sup>, February 1978  
(1000)

Industry division					Males	Married females	Other females <sup>c</sup>	All females	Persons
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	59.6	14.1	3.8	17.9	77.6
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	101.2	15.9	6.2	22.0	123.3
Construction	..	..	..	..	75.5	6.0	n	7.2	82.8
Wholesale and retail trade	..	..	..	..	111.6	48.0	31.6	79.6	191.3
Transport and storage	..	..	..	..	41.2	4.1	n	5.3	46.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	..	..	..	..	36.8	13.6	15.9	29.6	66.4
Community services <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	51.5	50.2	28.9	79.1	130.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	..	..	..	..	19.5	22.0	9.4	31.3	50.9
Other industries	..	..	..	..	70.5	10.3	10.5	20.8	91.2
<u>Total</u>	..	..	..	..	567.5	184.2	108.7	292.9	860.4

a Civilians aged 15 years and over. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

c Never married, widowed, and divorced.

d Comprises health, education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

Table 6 - Employed Persons<sup>a</sup> by Full-time or Part-time<sup>b</sup> Status

Month		Males		Married females		All females		Persons	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Number ('000)									
1977: February	..	534.4	20.1	98.7	67.7	180.5	85.3	714.9	105.4
May	..	532.5	25.5	104.3	70.1	192.1	87.3	724.6	112.9
August	..	528.1	23.7	103.3	68.3	191.2	83.6	719.3	107.3
November <sup>c</sup>	..	543.6	30.9	101.9	85.3	190.0	107.5	733.6	138.4
1978: February	..	542.7	24.8	97.5	86.7	187.9	105.0	730.5	129.9
Full-time/Part-time as a Proportion of Employed Persons <sup>d</sup> (per cent)									
1977: February	..	96.4	3.6	59.3	40.7	67.9	32.1	87.2	12.8
May	..	95.4	4.6	59.8	40.2	68.7	31.3	86.5	13.5
August	..	95.7	4.3	60.2	39.8	69.6	30.4	87.0	13.0
November <sup>c</sup>	..	94.6	5.4	54.4	45.6	63.9	36.1	84.1	15.9
1978: February	..	95.6	4.4	52.9	47.1	64.1	35.9	84.9	15.1

a Civilians 15 years of age and over. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

c Figures from November 1977 are not comparable with those of earlier periods. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

d Employed persons in each category (full-time males, part-time males, etc.) as a proportion of all employed persons in the corresponding sex/marital status group (i.e. males, married females, all females, or persons).



Table 7 - Average Hours Worked<sup>a</sup> by Employed Persons<sup>b</sup>, February 1978

Industry division and occupational status					Males	Married females	Other females <sup>c</sup>	All females	Persons
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	46.4	30.8	39.6	32.7	43.2
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	35.5	28.2	29.8	28.7	34.3
Construction	..	..	..	..	33.1	14.1	23.7	15.7	31.6
Wholesale and retail trade	..	..	..	..	37.7	27.6	26.9	27.3	33.3
Transport and storage	..	..	..	..	35.6	20.2	24.8	21.3	33.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	..	..	..	..	34.6	25.0	30.3	27.9	31.6
Community services <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	35.4	24.8	32.3	27.5	30.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	..	..	..	..	37.7	22.8	26.7	24.0	29.2
Other industries	..	..	..	..	33.0	27.8	30.5	29.2	32.1
Wage and salary earners	..	..	..	..	33.9	24.6	29.1	26.5	31.3
Other <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..	45.7	29.5	42.3	30.8	41.4
Total employed	..	..	..	..	36.5	25.8	29.7	27.2	33.3

a Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in a slight lowering of the average hours figures.

b Civilians aged 15 years and over. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

c Never married, widowed, and divorced.

d Comprises health, education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services. In May and August each year estimates are low as average hours worked by school teachers are affected by school holidays.

e Employers, self-employed, and unpaid family helpers.

Table 8 - Employed Persons<sup>a</sup> by Hours Worked<sup>b</sup>, February 1978  
(1000)

Hours worked		Number employed				
		Males	Married females	Other females <sup>c</sup>	All females	Persons
0 <sup>d</sup>	..	38.2	10.6	6.8	17.4	55.6
1-15	..	17.6	48.4	11.7	60.2	77.7
16-29	..	64.9	39.9	17.8	57.7	122.6
30-34	..	140.1	30.9	30.0	60.8	200.9
35-39	..	62.6	16.5	14.1	30.6	93.2
40	..	98.3	19.9	18.1	37.9	136.2
41-44	..	19.1	3.5	4.6	8.0	27.1
45-48	..	30.8	3.0	n	4.4	35.2
49 and over	..	96.0	11.6	4.3	15.9	111.9
Total	..	567.5	184.2	108.7	292.9	860.4

a Civilians aged 15 years and over. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by: public holidays, leave, and absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

c Never married, widowed, and divorced.

d Excluding persons stood down without pay for the whole of survey week; these persons are classified as unemployed.

Table 9 - Unemployed Persons<sup>a</sup> and Unemployment Rates<sup>b</sup> by Occupation, February 1978

Occupation <sup>c</sup>								Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>
								'000	%
Administrative, executive, managerial, and clerical								7.6	3.7
Sales .. .. .								4.2	4.9
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters, etc. ..								6.4	7.0
Tradesmen, production process workers, and labourers <sup>d</sup> ..								24.5	8.7
Service, sport, and recreation .. .. .								5.6	6.4
Other occupations .. .. .								5.4	3.3
Looking for first job .. .. .								15.0	-
Persons who have not worked full-time for two weeks or more during the last two years ..								10.5	-
<u>Total unemployed</u> .. .. .								79.1	8.4

a See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b Unemployed in each occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

c Occupation of the last full-time job held for two weeks or more within the last two years.

d Including miners, quarrymen, and related workers.

Table 10 - Unemployed Persons<sup>a</sup> and Unemployment Rates<sup>b</sup> by Industry, February 1978

Industry division <sup>c</sup> and unemployment category								Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>
								'000	%
Manufacturing .. .. .								11.2	8.3
Construction .. .. .								7.2	8.0
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .								11.3	5.6
Community services <sup>d</sup> .. .. .								4.0	3.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services ..								4.4	8.0
Other industries .. .. .								15.6	5.2
Looking for first job .. .. .								15.0	-
Persons who have not worked full-time for two weeks or more during the last two years ..								10.5	-
<u>Total unemployed</u> .. .. .								79.1	8.4
Looking for full-time work .. .. .								66.4	8.3
Looking for part-time work .. .. .								12.8	8.9

a See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b Unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

c Industry of last full-time job held for two weeks or more within the last two years.

d Comprises health, education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

Table 11 - Unemployed Persons<sup>a</sup> by Duration of Unemployment<sup>b</sup>

Duration of unemployment <sup>b</sup>				February 1977	May 1977	August 1977	November 1977 <sup>c</sup>	February 1978
Males								
Number unemployed				'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	5.5	5.0	4.9	7.3	10.1
4 and under 8 weeks	..	..	..	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.8	8.8
8 and under 13 weeks	..	..	..	9.1	3.9	5.7	5.2	11.5
13 and under 26 weeks	..	..	..	5.5	7.0	5.5	4.6	7.3
26 weeks and over	..	..	..	3.8	5.1	6.3	6.6	7.6
<u>Total</u>	..	..	..	28.8	25.4	27.1	29.6	45.2
Average duration of unemployment <sup>d</sup> (weeks)				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
				13.6	16.3	17.4	16.8	15.2
Females								
Number unemployed				'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	6.8	5.1	4.5	7.7	9.4
4 and under 8 weeks	..	..	..	7.1	n	4.7	4.1	8.3
8 and under 13 weeks	..	..	..	5.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	6.2
13 and under 26 weeks	..	..	..	3.1	6.1	3.6	4.1	5.2
26 weeks and over	..	..	..	3.3	3.2	4.5	4.9	4.8
<u>Total</u>	..	..	..	26.0	20.4	20.7	23.9	33.9
Average duration of unemployment <sup>d</sup> (weeks)				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
				12.0	14.5	14.8	15.5	12.9
Persons								
Number unemployed				'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	12.3	10.1	9.4	15.0	19.4
4 and under 8 weeks	..	..	..	11.9	7.0	9.4	9.9	17.1
8 and under 13 weeks	..	..	..	14.8	7.2	9.0	8.4	17.7
13 and under 26 weeks	..	..	..	8.7	13.1	9.1	8.8	12.6
26 weeks and over	..	..	..	7.1	8.3	10.8	11.5	12.4
<u>Total</u>	..	..	..	54.8	45.8	47.8	53.5	79.1
Average duration of unemployment <sup>d</sup> (weeks)				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
				12.8	15.5	16.3	16.2	14.2

a See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b Period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off, to the end of survey week.

c Figures from November 1977 are not comparable with those of earlier periods. See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

d Periods of unemployment are recorded only in completed weeks; this procedure results in a slight lowering of the figures shown for average duration of unemployment.

Table 12 - Unemployed Persons<sup>a</sup> by Age, February 1978

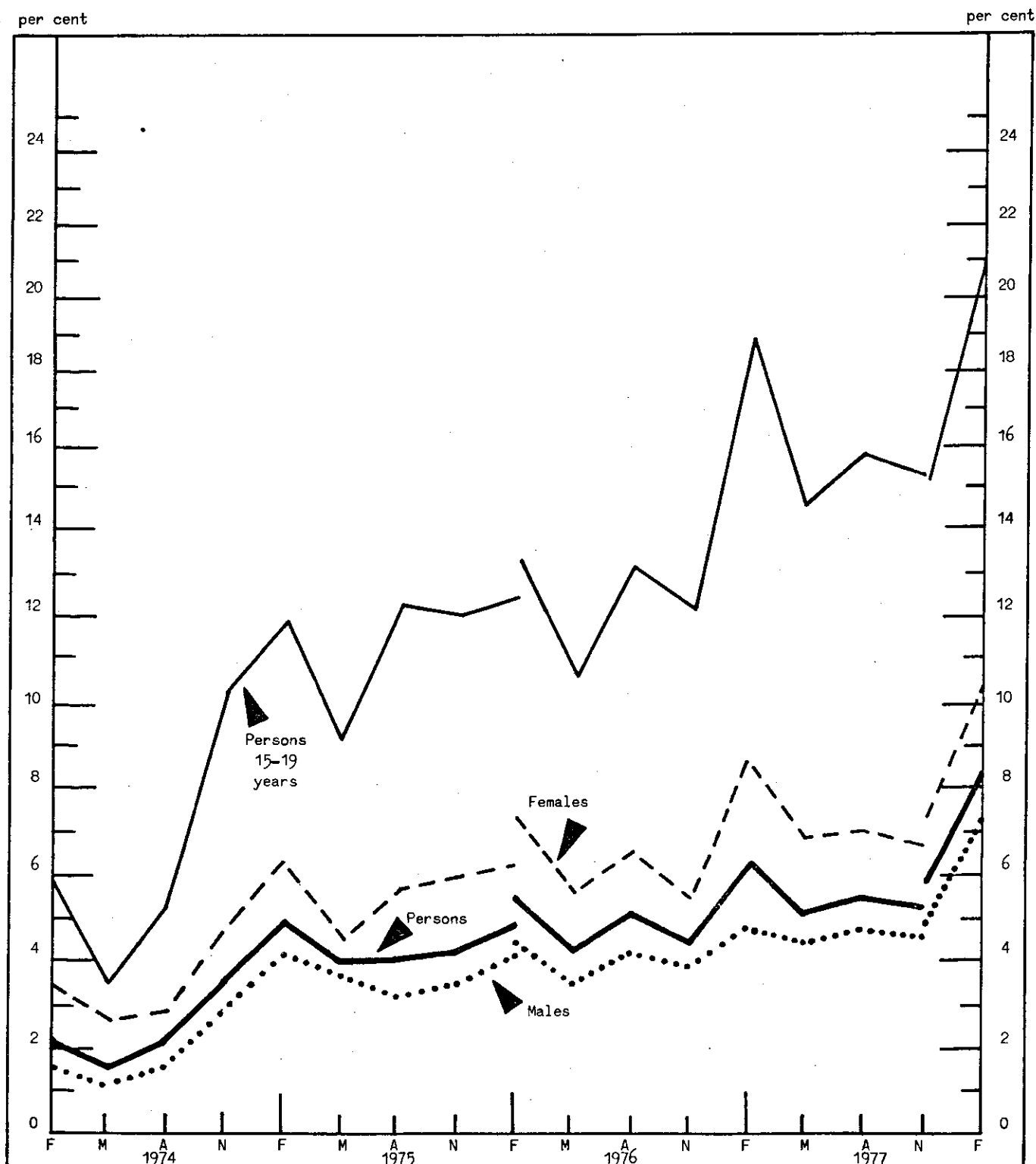
Age group (years)				Number unemployed			Proportion of labour force <sup>b</sup>		
				Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15-19	..	..	..	14.8	13.5	28.3	21.2	20.7	21.0
20-24	..	..	..	10.3	7.7	18.0	12.3	13.7	12.9
25-34	..	..	..	9.4	7.5	16.8	5.9	9.5	7.1
35 and over	..	..	..	10.8	5.3	16.0	3.6	4.1	3.7
<u>Total</u>	..	..	..	45.2	33.9	79.1	7.4	10.4	8.4
Total 20 and over	..	..	..	30.4	20.4	50.8	5.6	7.8	6.3

a See Explanatory Notes, page 2.

b The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

### Unemployment Rates<sup>a</sup>

(The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force  
in the same group)



<sup>a</sup> Breaks in continuity of series due to changes in definitions. See Explanatory Notes, page 2, and also Explanatory Notes in the February 1977 issue of "The Labour Force, Queensland".